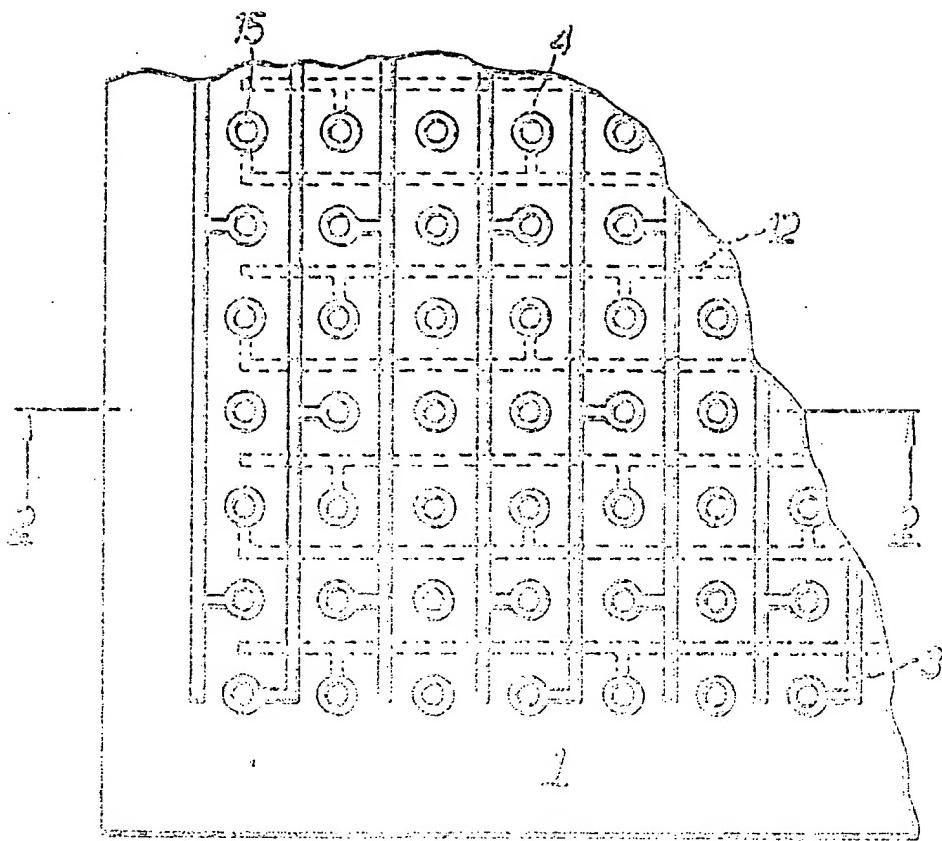
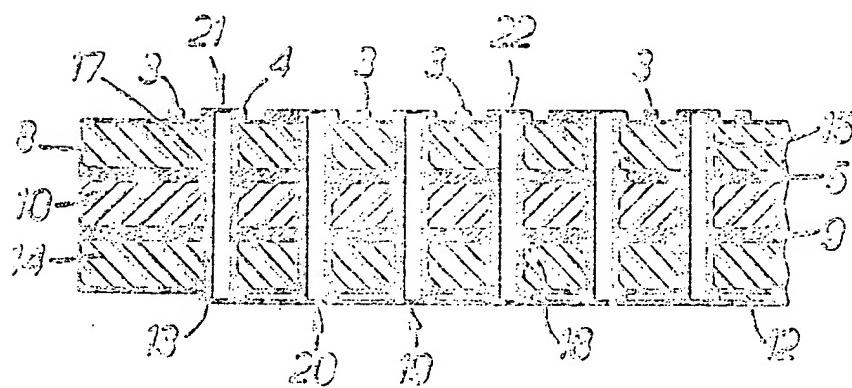


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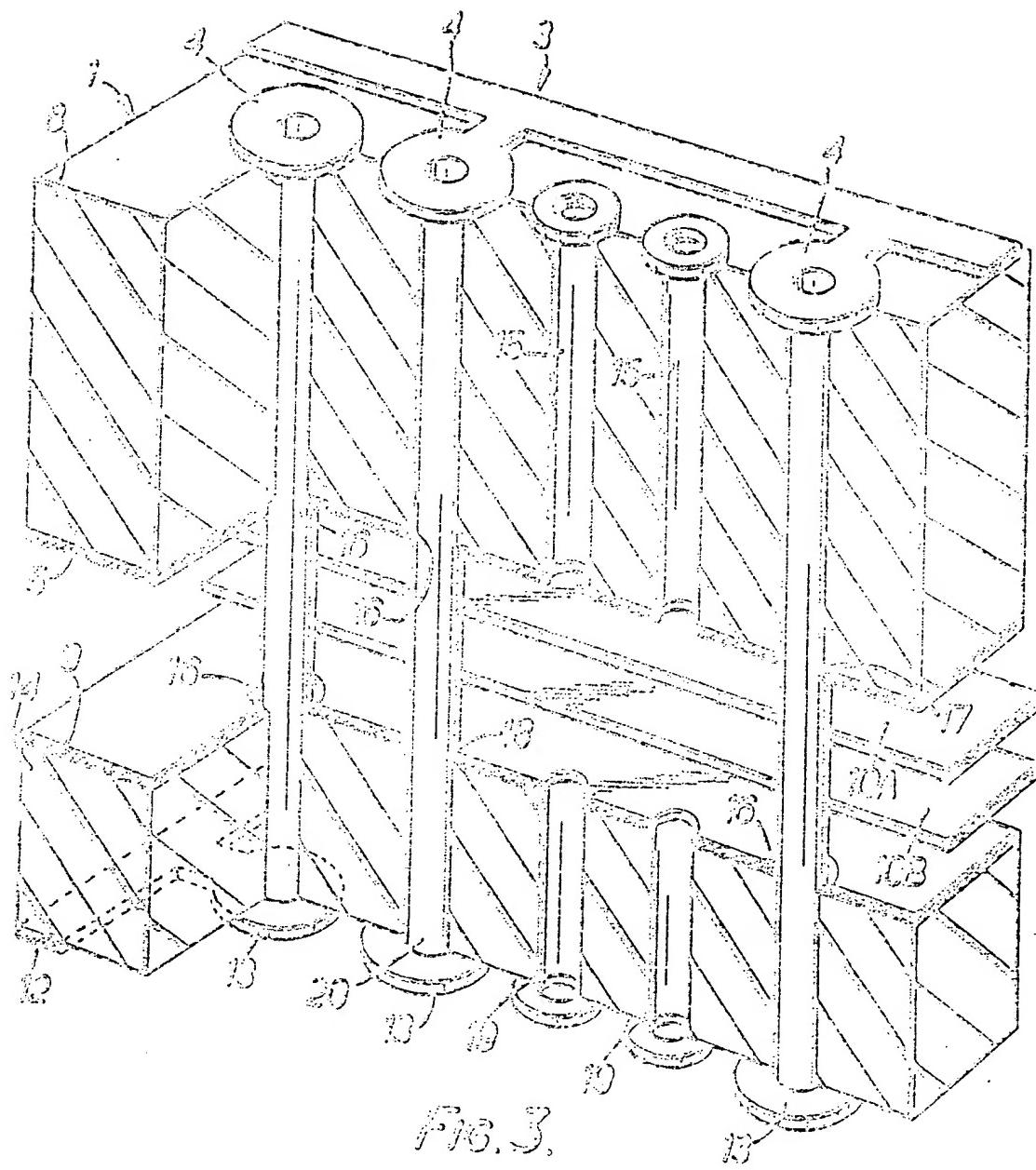


FIG. 3.

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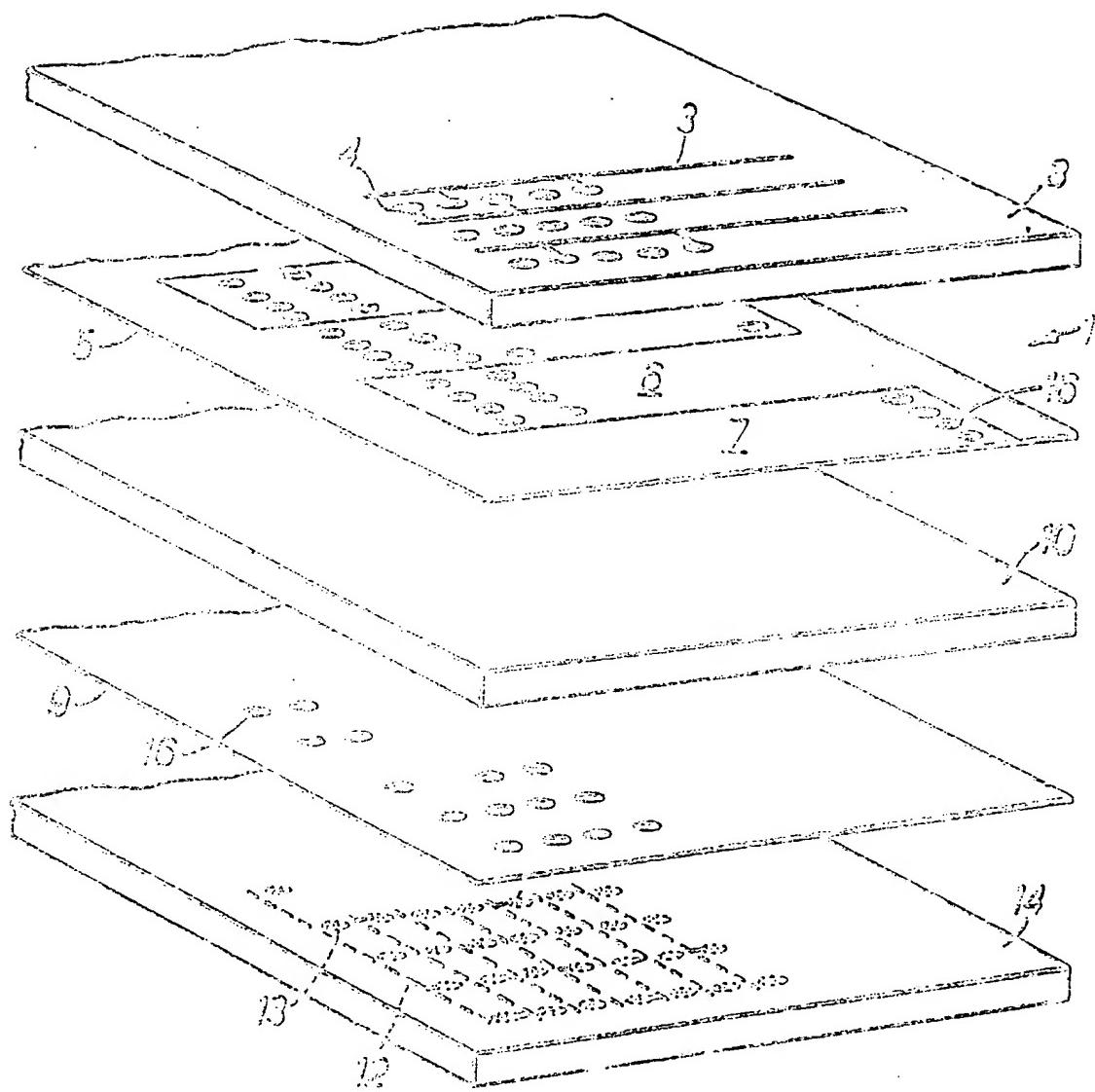


FIG. 4.

SPECIFICATION**Improvements in or Relating to Multilayer Printed Circuit Boards****Background of the Invention**

5 The present invention relates to multilayer printed circuit boards. Such multilayer printed circuit boards may include conductive tracks in one or more planes and conductive planes spaced from the tracks to provide common earth and power connections. Usually such printed circuit boards are designed to provide specific circuit arrangements and variation of these specific arrangements is not possible.

10 However it is often required to construct prototype circuits and it is desirable that such circuits be constructed on printed circuit boards. It is costly and time consuming to fabricate a multilayer board for each prototype circuit and hence it is desirable to provide a general purpose board having conductive tracks which can be interconnected and modified to form the required interconnections between components mounted on the board.

Summaries of the Invention

15 According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of facilitating the formation of prototype circuits utilising a printed circuit board comprising the steps of forming a plurality of through 20 connections in an insulating substrate between first and second parallel planes of the substrate; providing a first group of parallel conductive tracks in said first plane, each such track being located adjacent to a column or columns of the 25 through connections; connecting selected ones of the through connections in said adjacent column or columns; providing a second group of parallel conductive tracks in the second plane each such track being located adjacent to a row or rows of the through connection, end being perpendicular to the first tracks; and connecting selected ones 30 of the through connections in said adjacent row or rows; mounting circuit components at required locations of the substrate, with the mounting pins 35 of the components engaging with selected ones of the plated through connections; selectively forming discontinuities as required for the prototype circuit in the connection between the conductive tracks and the through connections; and providing 40 where required for the prototype circuit, additional connections between through connections and conductive tracks of either or both groups thereof.

45 According to a second aspect of the invention a voltage printed circuit board including a plurality of through connections extending through an insulating substrate between first and second spaced parallel planes of the board, the through connections being arranged in a pattern of rows and columns; a plurality of first conductive tracks in said first plane each track 50 extending between adjacent columns of through connections and connected to selected ones of

the through connections in one or both columns adjacent thereto; a plurality of second tracks in said second plane and extending between adjacent rows of the through connections and transversely of the first tracks and connected to selected ones of the through connections in one or both rows adjacent thereto; the arrangement being such that none of the through-connections are connected to more than one track; whereby desired conductor configurations may be provided on the board by inter-connecting selected tracks by conductive links, between through connections which are connected to those selected tracks and where necessary, introducing discontinuities in said tracks.

55 Preferably the printed circuit board includes 30 one or more planar conductive layers extending parallel to the first and second planes, selected ones of said through-connections being connected to said conductive layers, the arrangement being such that any through-connection connected to one of the conductive layers is isolated from the other layer or layers and is not connected to any of the conductive tracks.

60 Through-connections may be provided which 35 are not connected to either the conductive tracks or the conductive layers, and which have a halo extending therethrough to receive connection pins of a component to be mounted on the printed circuit board.

65 The invention also envisages a printed circuit assembly including a printed circuit board as hereinbefore described and components mounted thereon with their connection pins projecting through the apertures, and conductive wire links 40 wrapped around the projecting portions and soldered respectively to required through-connections.

Brief Description of the Drawings

70 A multi-layer printed circuit board embodying the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which,

75 Figure 1 is a plan view of a circuit board showing conductive tracks on opposite faces of the board, the tracks on the underside being shown in broken lines;

80 Figure 2 shows a section through the board at 2—2.

85 Figure 3 shows an isometric like view of the multi-layer circuit board, and

90 Figure 4 shows an exploded view of the multi-layer circuit board.

Description of Preferred Embodiment

95 Referring now to the drawings, a printed circuit board 1 comprises a layer of conductive tracks 3 and conductive pads 4. The conductive pads 4 are arranged in rows and columns and are substantially equally spaced one from another. The tracks 3 are positioned between the columns of pads 4 and are connected to selected ones of the pads 4, each pad 4 being connected to one

track only. A conductive plane 5 which is formed in two parts, 6 and 7 is separated from the layer 2 by an insulating layer 3. The parts 6 and 7 of the conductive plane 5 are comb-like in shape and are arranged so that their respective projecting portions intermesh but do not contact each other. Thus, the conductive plane 5 consists of two parts electrically isolated from one another to which different electrical potentials can be applied. A common earth plane 9 is separated from the conductive plane 5 by a further insulating layer 10 which can conveniently be formed by side-by-side separate sheets 10A, 10B. A further layer consisting of conductive tracks 12 and conductive pads 13 is separated from the common earth plane 9 by a third insulating layer 14. The conductive pads 13 are arranged in rows and columns and correspond in position with the conductive pads 4. The conductive tracks 12, however, are positioned between the rows of holes and not between the columns, i.e. the conductive tracks 12 extend at right angles to the conductive tracks 3. The conductive tracks 12 are connected to selected ones of the conductive pads 13, each pad again being connected to one track only. Also the pads of a corresponding pair of pads 4, 13 are connected to one track 3 or 12 only. Through-connections are provided by means of plated-through holes 15 extending through the board and electrically connecting corresponding pairs of the conductive pads 4 and 13 on opposite sides of the circuit structure.

The conductive planes 6 and 7 have holes 16 etched in at positions corresponding to the pads 4 and 13 except at positions where it is desired to bring connections from these planes to the surface of the board. These etched holes 16 have a diameter sufficiently greater than the diameter of the plated-through holes 15 in order to ensure that in drilling and plating the holes 15, the plating is electrically isolated from the conductive planes. At those positions where connections are made to the conductive planes, drilling the hole 16 pierces the conductive plane at 17 or 18 so that in plating the walls of the hole electrical connection is made to the plane so as to connect it to the pads 4 and 13 at that position as shown in Figure 2.

It will be appreciated that a variety of different connections are provided at the pad positions on the board. At positions 10 the through hole 15 merely interconnects a pair of pads 4, 13 which are not connected to any tracking. At positions 20 the pair of pads are interconnected by a through hole and one of the pads is connected to a conductive track on one surface of the board. At positions 21 and 22 the pair of pads are connected to one of the conductive planes 5, and 6 respectively.

The printed circuit board 1 is manufactured in conventional manner by using two double-sided printed circuit board blanks each consisting of an insulating substrate carrying a copper or other metal layer on either side. One of the printed circuit board blanks is used to form the insulating

layer 8 and the conductive plane 5, tracks 3 and pads 4. The other printed circuit board blank is used to form the insulating layer 13, the earth plane 9 and the further layer comprising the conductive tracks 12 and pads 13. The metal layers on the printed circuit board blanks are etched in conventional manner. After the holes 16 in the conductive plane 5 and the common earth plane 9 have been etched, the two etched boards are bonded together in spaced relationship using, for example, a so-called pre-preg layer consisting of a glass fibre/epoxy resin compound which forms the remaining insulating layer 10 or a pair of superimposed insulating sheets as shown in Figure 3. The plated-through holes 15 are formed by drilling the board through the corresponding pairs of conductive pads 4 and 13 and plating the walls of the holes.

The described board forms a general-purpose multilayer circuit board which can be easily adapted for use in a number of different applications. The pattern of interconnections, which is repeated regularly throughout the board is one which has been chosen to provide the necessary flexibility for such a universal arrangement.

In use, any of the conductive pads 4 and 13 on either outer surface of the board may be connected by hand-wired links soldered into the plated-through holes. In addition it will be realised that discontinuities can easily be introduced into any of the conductive tracks 3 and 12 simply by removing a short length of the track. Thus, by selectively positioning the conductive links in conjunction with the selective introduction of discontinuities, a required pattern of conductors extending over the surface of the board and through the board via the plated-through holes is provided. Those plated-through holes at positions 10 not connected to conductive tracks 3 or 12 are utilised for the mounting of components such as dual-in-line integrated circuits, for example, which have a number of lateral connections. In the described embodiment the pitch of the plated-through holes is arranged to correspond with the pitch of the external connections of such a component. Pins of the component are inserted into the holes such that the free ends of the pins project from the surface of the board. Connections to the pins are made by wires wrapped around the free ends of the pins with the other ends of the wires being soldered into appropriate through holes which are connected to the conductive tracks. A row of holes at positions 116 Conn. etc to the pins are made by wires wrapped around the free ends of the pins with the other ends of the wires being soldered into appropriate through holes which are connected to the conductive tracks. A row of holes at positions 120 10 may be provided edge-int on edge of the board (not illustrated) to accommodate pin connections of a connector for making external connections to the board. In addition, of course, components can be soldered directly into any of the plated-through holes. Instead of making wire wrapped connections to the pins of components, each through-hole intended for reception of a pin of a component may be connected to a track 3 or 12 or by a short track to an adjacent through-hole whereby connections to the component may be

made by links soldered to these adjacent through-holes.

While the illustrated embodiment shows single conductive tracks between adjacent rows or columns of pads if desired a greater number of tracks may be provided between the pads. Sufficient connections to the internal conductive planes are provided to ensure that the required earth and power connections are available for each dual-in-line integrated circuit or other component intended to be mounted on the board.

It will be appreciated that the pattern of through connections and tracks as described above may be provided over the whole area of a printed circuit board or, if desired, may be provided at a number of smaller areas on the board. For example, in cases where some required circuit connections are standardised for a number of circuits, as may be the case with power and earth connections, such connections may be provided in the manufacture of the board, as in conventional boards, while the smaller areas of tracks and through holes in accordance with the invention enable variable parts of the circuit to be completed by hand-wired links between the through holes. Clearly, the connections provided in the manufacture of the board and those intended for hand-wiring need not be in separate areas of the board but may be interleaved with one another.

If desired additional conductive tracks may extend alongside the tracks 3 and 12 which are not intended for interconnection purposes and hence do not have a plurality of through-connections connected to them. Such tracks may be utilised as screens between adjacent tracks 3 and 12 and may be connected to a common bus-bar or may be connected to a through-connection which is connected to the internal earth plane or to a through-connection which can then be hand-wired to the earth or power plane.

Instead of using a power plane 5 which is divided into electrically isolated parts 6 and 7 to enable more than one power supply to be provided, separate power planes may be provided for each supply and if required additional earth planes may be provided. For example a symmetrical arrangement may consist of one or more power planes sandwiched between two earth planes with the plane containing the interconnection tracks extending outside the earth planes.

The construction of circuit board described above provides interconnections having transmission line characteristics and hence can be used for fast logic circuits such as ECL as well as TTL. In order to preserve the transmission line characteristics of those tracks which are adjacent to a conductive plane divided into separate parts, such as plane 5, which consists of interleaved projecting portions, the tracks are arranged so that they do not extend across the divisions between the parts. That is to say, in the embodiment described, the conductive tracks 3 extend parallel to the projections 6, 7.

Claims

1. A method of facilitating the formation of prototype circuits utilising a printed circuit board comprising the steps of forming a plurality of through connections in an insulating substrate between first and second parallel planes of the substrate; providing a first group of parallel conductive tracks in said first plane, each such track being located adjacent to a column or columns of the through connections; connecting selected ones of the through connections in said adjacent column or columns; providing a second group of parallel conductive tracks in the second plane each such track being located adjacent to a row or rows of the through connection, and being perpendicular to the first tracks; and connecting selected ones of the through connections in said adjacent row or rows; mounting circuit components at required locations of the substrate, with the mounting pins of the components engaging with selected ones of the plate through connections; collectively forming discontinuities as required for the prototype circuit in the connection between the conductive tracks and the through connections; and providing where required for the prototype circuit, additional connections between through connections and conductive tracks of either or both groups thereof.
2. A voltage printed circuit board including a plurality of through conductors extending through an insulating substrate between first and second spaced parallel planes of the board, the through connections being arranged in a pattern of rows and columns; a plurality of first conductive tracks in said first plane, each track extending between adjacent columns of through connections and connected to selected ones of the through connections in one or both columns adjacent thereto; a plurality of second tracks in said second plane and extending between adjacent rows of the through connections and transversely of the first tracks and connected to selected ones of the through connections in one or both rows adjacent thereto; the arrangement being such that none of the through-connections are connected to more than one track; whereby desired conductor configurations may be provided on the board by inter-connecting selected tracks by conductive links, between through connections which are connected to those selected tracks and where necessary, introducing discontinuities in said tracks.
3. A multilayer printed circuit board as claimed in Claim 2, wherein predetermined rows, or columns of the through connections are initially not connected with any of said tracks, and are arranged to receive tags, wires, pins or the like of circuit elements that may be required to be mounted to the board.
4. A multilayer printed circuit board as claimed in Claim 2 or 3 and including one or more planar conductive layers extending parallel to said planes, and wherein selected ones of said through connections are connected to said conductive

layers, the arrangements being such that any through connection connected to one of the conductive layers is isolated from the other layer or layers and is not connected to any of the conductive tracks.

5. A multilayer printed circuit board construction and adapted for use substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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